



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sory arbitration to all cases which they may consider it possible to submit to it."

The convention further expresses the resolution of the contracting parties to promote by all the efforts in their power the friendly settlement of international disputes, and their desire to extend the empire of law and fortify the sentiment of international justice. To facilitate "the immediate recourse for international differences which the parties have been unable to settle by diplomacy," the treaty then sets up a permanent court of arbitration at the Hague to be always ready to hear causes, and to be supported by joint contributions from the various Powers.

It is to be assumed that all the parties to this convention intend to abide by it.

Several serious questions of international law have arisen between two of them. One is whether international law at this stage of its development authorizes a belligerent to close on public notice a part of the high seas to commerce with its enemy. Another is whether, if so, it can enforce such a decree by submarines and torpedoes against a merchant ship carrying contraband. Another is whether, if such an attack be made, a torpedo can be discharged at such a merchant ship when it will endanger the lives of passengers who are neutrals and have been warned of the risk before embarkation.

These questions are such as the Hague tribunal can determine and determine authoritatively.

If the United States and Germany should unite in taking them there, it would be strong proof that the Lake Mohonk Conference had reason to thank God and take courage, in view of the growing sense of the obligation of treaties.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

Editorial Notes.

Summer School of International Relations. There is to be held at Cornell University the last two weeks in June a summer school of international relations, to be attended by chosen students from some thirty of the leading American colleges. Norman Angell will preside over the assembly. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Church Peace Union will send a number of students, while others will be admitted for a small fee. This school will be conducted on lines similar to the one held last summer in England. G. Lowes Dickinson, of Cambridge, England, is expected to be one of the leaders in the conference, and there will be strong American representatives on the staff of teachers.

Fifth International Peace Congress. The Fifth American Peace Congress is to be held in San Francisco October 10, 11, 12.

The President of the Congress is to be David Starr Jordan; the secretary, Robert C. Root, 2218 Durant avenue, Berkeley, Cal. There is no doubt that this Congress will be especially important. The various societies and organizations interested in a World Court and a League of Peace will have an oppor-

tunity to come together and to perfect their plans. It is suggested by the *Advocate of Peace* that the Congress might well divide itself into two main divisions, one to be devoted to the study of a Congress of Nations, the other to a High Court of Nations. The problems involved in a League of Peace, a World State, Concert of Powers, and the like, would naturally come under the former, while the various views relating to an international judiciary, an international police, and the like, will find expression in the latter. These problems are the real problems to be solved before the nations can reasonably expect a substitute for international war. Further suggestions aiming to promote the value of the Congress will be gladly received either at the office of the American Peace Society or by the Secretary of the Congress.

A Pan-American League of Peace. During its last session Congress passed a joint resolution, which was approved March 4, 1915, tendering the thanks of the Government to the ambassadors of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina for their "generous services as mediators," and authorizing the President of the United States

"to cause to be made and presented to their excellencies, Senhor Domicio da Gama, Señor Rómulo S. Naón, and Señor Eduardo Suárez, suitable gold medals, appropriately inscribed, which shall express the high estimation in which Congress holds the services of these distinguished statesmen, and the republics which they represent, in the promotion of peace and order in the American continent."

An appropriation of \$3,000 was authorized for these medals, and it is understood that they are soon to be presented officially.

In this connection it is of interest to note the remarks made at the Founder's Day celebration at the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 29, by President Samuel Harden Church, in introducing Ambassador Naón. These remarks were cabled to all the newspapers in Argentina. Dr. Church spoke as follows:

The two sentiments which have most largely influenced Andrew Carnegie in the service of humanity are International Peace and that kind of Pan-Americanism which provides a home on this continent to all races on the basis that humanity is greater than any State. It is therefore a felicitous circumstance that in this celebration of Founder's Day these two thoughts of peace and human rights should be presented for discussion from the New World standpoint. In the midst of the awful slaughter and devastation which is now breaking the heart of humanity the world waits in anxious suspense for the voice of a great leadership that will show us the path of effective aid to our suffering brethren on both sides of the conflict. We all have our opinions, if we are intelligent human beings, and we should not be afraid to utter them at any time in free discussion. But human opinion is one thing and human sympathy is quite another thing. Our sympathy ought now to be

extended to all who are engaged in this war—to France and her allies, to Germany and her allies—in precisely the same measure out of our overflowing hearts. While men are dying and women are weeping in one-half the population of the world, those of us who are yet free from strife, but who have sprung from the same families that have produced these warring brethren in the Old World, are not content to stand in an apparent attitude of indifference until this protracted war shall end by mutual exhaustion. The time to help our friends is now, while the anguish and the rage of war are at their worst. We know well that President Wilson's heart is conscious of its task and that his voice will be raised in wisdom and mercy as soon as he can hope to guide these embattled nations back into the honored paths of peace. What nobler destiny could the people of this continent find than to unite themselves in North and South America in a mighty League of Peace, and then, with all the moral power that comes from the tender depths of human pity, plead—incessantly plead—with these distracted brethren to lay down their arms. Such a League of Peace needs but the voice of authority and conscience to give it instant and permanent existence.

The distinguished statesman and diplomat who will speak to you today yearns for peace, as does every other just man. It was he who was foremost in organizing the conference of ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in the mediation with Mexico, which produced a new epoch in American diplomacy. Amidst the great nation of our friends so far to the south he has long been a leader in constructive statesmanship, and his people so cherish him in their heart of hearts that it needs no seventh son to foretell yet higher honors that await him in the service of his country. I present to you Dr. Rómulo S. Naón, the Ambassador from Argentina to the United States.

Women Pacifists In its issue of May 21, *The Public at The Hague*, gives, under editorial correspondence, a most interesting account from the pen of Mrs. Louis F. Post of the journey of the American women to the international conference at The Hague and of what the meeting accomplished. The letter deserves to be reproduced in full, but we can give only a few paragraphs. Mrs. Post says:

THE HAGUE, May 2, 1915.

Aboard the *Noordam* on the 13th of April forty-two American delegates to the Women's Peace Congress of the World sailed from New York to Rotterdam. Jane Addams, of Chicago, as president of the Woman's Peace Party of the United States, was the leader of the delegation. . . . A beautiful spirit prevailed, with complete absence of self-consciousness and personality.

We had a peace lecture in the morning—a good analysis—by Mr. Lochner, of Chicago, and arranged for a peace school every morning from 11 to 12, while the weather permitted, it being then very smooth; and from 8 to 9 in the evening we were to have addresses and discussions, all in the dining-room. . . . There were lectures on the history of peace movements, on the Hague

conferences, and on other allied subjects. We had also, step by step, thrashed out our program and were at last unanimously agreed to it, after many admirable amendments and additions to original proposals. For these improvements we were especially indebted to Miss Breckinridge, Miss Balch, and Miss Addams. Miss Balch acted as our secretary with wonderful adaptation and was chosen for permanent secretary of our delegation at the Congress.

There follows a fascinating story of the events of the voyage, with its preparations for possible dangers, the detention of the ship off Ramsgate, and the final arrival at Rotterdam, on the 27th, just before the Congress opened with the informal meeting of welcome. Mrs. Post then continues:

The Congress opened informally on the 28th for a three-day session—the 28th, 29th, and 30th. . . .

The sessions were held in a large concert hall in the Zoölogical Gardens. The hall was unexceptionable but for its acoustics. Miss Jane Addams presided over the business sessions and made a magnificent chairman. There were over 800 delegates and visitors, but we do not know exact proportions. Only a few Englishwomen were present; 180 English delegates could not get out of England. There were Germans, Belgians, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes; one woman from Italy, who came up through Germany; an Armenian in costume, and so on. The diverse languages made it difficult, for we had to wait for translations of everything, and sometimes the translations were not perfect. But we have had a splendid Congress—a far more constructive one than I dared to hope for.

In spirit it was perfect. There were no personalities; there was no hysteria. One felt the depths of suffering and fear which lay below it all. This was not for amusement; it was not for personal exploitation. The Congress was to protest against war, and not only to protest, but to declare adhesion to principles which it was believed would make for permanent peace.

These principles had to be worked out carefully. It was shown by women of one country, for instance, that certain proposals would not work out right on account of conditions in that country. The women of another country were afraid of something else. But we worked on together constructively, and it was surprising how far we were able to go.

We had not known before we started but that we might have a struggle against being stampeded for or against one interest or another. Well, this has not happened, nor has it even threatened. Also we did not know but that bitterness between delegates from belligerent countries might break out. Neither has this happened. The Belgian women arrived late and received especial greetings and courtesies. They were extended by a German delegate. That was the spirit.

We were living on a plane of a love of a common humanity—on a plane of international brotherhood. I had thought that we could not go far beyond expressing good feeling, but we have got to good thinking. It has been, therefore, a truly great Congress—one which I believe will make the beginning of a tangible internationalism. . . .